

# SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

Received up to 23rd October 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1895.	1895.	
	Monthly.					
1	Safir-i-Kashmír ...	Saháranpur ...	Pandit Avatár Kishun	For September ...	23rd October ...	280 copies.
2	Tabzib-ul-Akhláq ...	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtáz ud-din.	„ Jamadi-ul-Awal	19th „ ...	360 „
3	Vaishya Hitkári... ..	Meerut ...	Mohan Lál Agrawál	„ October ...	17th „ ...	600 „
	Bi-monthly.					
4	Bundelkhand Punch ...	Jhānsi ...	Munshi Nannhu Prasad.	15th October ...	20th October ..	250 copies.
5	Faryád-i-Hind ...	Allahabad ...	Lálá Bajrangbali Prasad.	„ „ ...	22nd „ ...	...
6	Khurshaid-i-Nánpára ...	Nánpára (Bahraich).	Maulvi Yahyá Ali ...	16th September ...	17th „ ...	300 copies.
7	Ved Prakásh ...	Bura (Cawnpore)	Babu Krishna Lal ...	16th October ...	„ „ ...	250 „



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	<b>URDU—(continued).</b>					
	<i>Tri-monthly.</i>			1895.	1895.	
8	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Munshi Bhaggu Khán	20th October	21st October	250 copies.
9	Káyasth Conference Gazette...	Cawnpore	Rai Devi Prasad, B.A., B.L.	" "	23rd "	200 "
10	Káyasth Hitkári	Agra	Munshi Kámtá Prasad.	20th "	22nd "	300 "
11	Mufíd-i-Am	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Qádir Ali Khán.	10th "	18th "	75 "
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
12	Agra Akhbár	Agra	Khwája Tajammul Husain.	14th October	18th October	50 copies.
13	Akbár-i-Klam	Meerut	Hakim Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khán.	15th "	19th "	150 "
14	Akbár-i-Islám	Agra	Maulvi Wáris Ali	22nd "	23rd "	200 "
15	Anís-i-Hind	Meerut	Munshi Kishun Sarup Varma.	16th "	17th "	250 "
16	Ázád	Lucknow	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	18th "	23rd "	250 "
17	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore	Babu Harnám Singh	15th "	17th "	600 "
18	Colonel	Moradabad	Pandit Banwári Lál Misra.	16th "	" "	700 "
19	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Munshi Thákur Prasad.	12th "	" "	400 "
20	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rámpur	Muhammad Husain Khán.	21st "	23rd "	370 "
21	Dhelá Akhbár	Moradabad	Babu Bhagwán Sahái	19th "	21st "	...
22	Fitnah	Gorakhpur	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad	16th "	23rd "	350 copies.
23	Hamdard	Meerut	Munshi Muhammad Barkat Sher Khán.	9th "	19th "	...
24	Hindustáni	Lucknow	Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma.	16th "	18th "	300 copies.
25	Kárnámah	Do.	Maulvi Muhammad Yáqub.	17th "	20th "	275 "
26	Liberal	Azamgarh	Munshi Qudrat Ali Khán.	16th "	19th "	...
27	Matla-i-Núr	Cawnpore	Munshi Bihari Lál	19th "	22nd "	50 copies.
28	Mehr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Háfiz Muhammad Karím-ullah.	14th "	17th "	400 "
29	Najm-ul-Akbár	Etáwah	Háji Háfiz Muhammad Rúh-ul-lah Khán	17th "	19th "	120 "
30	Najm-ul-Hind	Saháranpur	Pandit Avatár Kishun	16th "	23rd "	475 "
31	Nasím-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Muhammad Nawáz Khán.	8th "	17th "	70 "
32	Nizám-ul-Mulk	Moradabad	Kázi Muhammad Fahím-ud-din.	16th "	18th "	230 "
33	Oudh Punch	Lucknow	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	17th "	19th "	300 "
34	Police News	Meerut	Hakim Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khán.	16th "	17th "	600 "
35	Rafi-ul-Akbár	Benares	Saiyad Ghulám Husain.	21st "	22nd "	400 "
36	Rahbar	Moradabad	Pandit Pratáp Kishun	8th & 16th October	19th "	360 "
37	Riáz-ul-Akbár	Gorakhpur	Hafiz Nizám Ahmad	16th October	23rd "	350 "
38	Rohilkhand Gazette	Bareilly	Munshi Muhammad Abdul Aziz.	" "	17th "	...
39	Shula-i-Túr	Meerut	Munshi Sajjád Nabi Khán.	18th "	19th "	...
40	Sitára-i-Hind	Moradabad	Pandit Banwári Lál Misra.	20th "	22nd "	125 copies.
41	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor	Munshi Jairáj Singh	13th "	19th "	304 "
42	Túti-i-Hind	Meerut	Saiyad Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	20th "	23rd "	200 "
43	Vernacular Advertiser	Lucknow	Rámji Dás Bhárgava	21st "	" "	1,000 "
44	Yagánah	Muzaffarnagar	Munshi Imád-ul-Haq.	1st, 8th & 16th October	20th "	...
45	Zamánah	Cawnpore	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khán.	17th October	19th "	200 copies.
46	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow	Munshi Shiva Prasad.	17th to 23rd October	17th to 23rd October	521 copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	<b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>			<b>1895</b>	<b>1895.</b>	
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>					
47	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtáz-ud-din.	15th & 18th October	17th & 18th October	460 copies.
	<b>HINDI.</b>					
	<i>Monthly.</i>					
48	Chaturvedi Patriká ...	Agra ...	Pandit Lokmani Das Misra.	For October ...	19th October ...	...
49	Sanádhypkarak ...	Do. ...	Pandit Shankar Lál	" " ...	17th " ...	250 copies.
	<i>Bi-monthly.</i>					
50	Kayasth Conference Prakásh	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasád, B.A., B.L.	15th October ...	17th October ...	500 copies.
51	Sajjan Vinod ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shri Krishna Lál.	20th " ...	20th " ...	250 "
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
52	Almora Akhbár ...	Almora ...	Munshi Sadanand Sanwál.	19th October ...	22nd October ...	108 copies.
53	Bhárat Bhúshan ...	Benares ...	J. P. Nigam ...	18th " ...	19th " ...	...
	<i>Daily.</i>					
54	Hindustán ...	Kálá k a n k a r (Partábgarh).	Pandit I evi Dayal Shukla.	16th to 22nd October	17th to 23rd October	420 copies.
	<b>HINDI-URDU.</b>					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
55	Káshi Patriká ...	Benares ...	Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	18th October ...	20th October ...	500 copies.



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÂR.  
17th October 1895.

1. The *Najm-ul-Akhabâr* (Etáwah), of the 17th October, in a long article, observes that the conduct of the Armenians in rebelling against the Turkish Government was highly censurable indeed, and that they deserved to be punished in an exemplary manner. What Government is there on the surface of the earth that would not adopt stringent measures against its subjects for going into rebellion, with a view to throw off its yoke? Let England herself, who has taken upon herself to champion the cause of the Armenians in their present revolt and sent a squadron of war vessels to the Dardanelles to coerce the Sultan into complying with her demands for reform in Armenia, say how she dealt with the Indians in the Mutiny of 1857 in this country? Did she not punish not only the rebels but thousands of innocent persons on mere suspicion with extreme rigour? The fact is that no Government can exist on earth without practising severity in suppressing the revolt of its subjects. So it was nothing extraordinary on the part of Turkey if she punished her revolted Armenian subjects and put some of them to death, other Governments doing the same on similar occasions. But no: it is Turkey alone that should not do what all other Governments do. Whenever she punishes her subjects on their becoming unruly or rebellious, a great hue and cry is raised against her in the whole Christendom. Now look at the honesty and good faith of the Turkish Government which she showed in readily consenting to make inquiries into the so-called Armenian atrocities by the appointment of a Commission. But how unjust and bigoted was the agitation that was set up among the Christian nations before the commission had finished its inquiry and submitted its report. Thousands of inflammatory articles appeared in the Christian newspapers and mischievous speeches were made against the Turkish Government. "That king of liars, head of bigots and champion of mischief-makers", (namely) Mr. Gladstone, especially distinguished himself in indulging in billingsgate against the "Commander of the Faithful" and thereby caused much pain to the Musalmán world. A recent telegram from Europe now announces that the report of the Armenian Commission shows that the accounts published of the atrocities committed in Armenia were far too exaggerated. Now Mr. Gladstone, who dwelt on the Armenian atrocities with unusual warmth in his speech, ought "to slap his own face with both hands" for his rashness. The Christians in Bulgaria (lately) killed three thousand Musalmáns and burnt down three hundred houses and mosques; but none of the Christian Powers, who make such a display of their general human sympathy when the Turkish Government can be twitted thereby, have been moved by the affair in the least. The Armenians, emboldened by the encouragement they have received from the Christian Powers, very recently committed serious riots at the Turkish capital itself. But lo! the English newspapers again blame the Turkish police for their conduct towards the rioters. The other day the police fired on innocent Musalmáns at Dhulia, in India, and nobody said a word about it; but when the Turkish police deal harshly with the Armenians who committed riots and great mischiefs at Constantinople, the European ambassadors there present a protest to the Porte!

NAJM-UL-AKHBÂR  
17th October 1895.

2. The same paper in another place says that the Armenian riots at Constantinople must be laid at the door of England, for if the latter had not given countenance to the Armenians, they would not have ever thought of defying the Turkish Government in this way.

MIHR-I-NIMROZ.  
14th October 1895.

3. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th October, referring to the Armenian question, observes that France and Russia are hereditary enemies to England, and that their secret object in siding with the latter in the Armenian affair is to bring about a war between England and her old friend, Turkey, with a view to cripple their strength. It is devoutly to be hoped that England will not allow herself to become a dupe to the intrigues of Russia and France. Before going to war with the Sultan she should take into consideration the circumstance that she has millions of Musalmáns among her Indian subjects, and that her ally, the Amir



of Kabul, is also a Musalmán. It is true that the Indian Musalmáns are in a very unsatisfactory condition; but if they find the British Government espousing the cause of the Christian Armenians from a religious feeling and picking a quarrel with the Commander of the Faithful, they are sure to feel much mortified, and in that case their loyalty to it may be affected. England should give due weight to these considerations in her dealings with the Porte. Adverting to the recent disturbance at Constantinople, the editor asks why did the Armenians carry hundreds of knives of the same pattern if they only desired to present a petition to the Sultan? Are these the men for whom England is overflowing with sympathy? Eighty rioters are said to have been killed and 500 arrested. This shows the exercise of no undue severity on the part of the Turks in quelling a rebellion at the capital. In spite of the Armenian outbreak at Constantinople, the three European Powers above referred to continue to insist on the introduction of reforms in Armenia, being blinded by religious feeling. [The *Paisa Akhbár* of Lahore states that a commission was appointed to enquire into the massacre of Christians in Armenia, and asks why a commission has not been appointed to enquire into the massacre of men and children at Dhulia. The fact is that the Armenian Christians have a number of powerful Christian Powers to espouse their cause, while the Musalmáns of Dhulia can expect no aid from any quarter, and this is the reason why their application even for the transfer of their case to another district was rejected.]

4. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 18th October, says that hearing of the fondness of the Nawáb of Rámpur for prostitutes, Manga, a well known dancing girl of Lucknow, went to Rámpur and took up her abode there. She soon attracted the attention of, and had access to, His Highness.

Nawáb of Rámpur.

Another prostitute, who was a favourite with the Nawab, became jealous of Manga, and desired to get rid of her. One day when Manga was tipsy, she mistook chunam for curded milk and ate it. No remedy could cure her, and she lately died at Lucknow. The report of the Nawáb's generosity to prostitutes is alleged to have lately attracted another dancing girl of Lucknow to Rámpur. Instead of devoting his attention to the affairs of his State and showing his fitness to rule, so that he might be entrusted with full powers, he wastes his time and energy in the pursuit of sensual pleasures. If his fondness for prostitutes continues to increase, Rámpur will soon acquire the unenviable reputation of being a centre of prostitution. It is to be regretted that almost every young Indian chief is a prey to one vice or another and makes ducks and drakes of the revenues which the people have to contribute from their hard earned incomes.

5. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th October, publishes a communication in which the writer complains that much oppression and high-handedness are being practised in Bhopál at present. So long as the lady-rulers of the State appeared *unreiled* before the public and administered the Government (personally), peace and happiness reigned there. The present ruler sits behind the screen, and what is worse still is that her Prime Minister too has taken a fancy to seclusion. He does not allow anybody excepting his own subordinates and hangers-on to approach him. He even shuts the doors of his carriage in which he goes to the Begam. His creatures are all tyrannical, corrupt and debauched. They forcibly secure possession of any beautiful girl or woman of any family, and outrage her. They extort money from the well-to-do people under threats of getting them falsely incriminated and punished. Several girls, on whom they committed rape, died from the injuries thereof. Similarly several men who refused to submit to their extortions were subjected to such tortures as proved fatal to them. The Prime Minister, however, hears no complaints against his favourites and the people are groaning under the excesses the latter continue to commit on them. It might be that the Prime Minister too is concerned in the heinous practices of the rogues in question; otherwise how could he possibly have permitted them to continue to misbehave themselves towards the people so freely and with impunity. It seems as if his creatures look upon Bhopál as a *dár-ul-jehád* (an enemy's country), so that they are justified in making free with the money, women, &c., of the people there.

Alleged malpractices of the creatures of the Prime Minister in Bhopál.

*ÁZÁD.*  
18th October 1895.

*SITÁRA-I-HIND.*  
20th October 1895.



HINDUSTÁN.  
18th October 1895.

6. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 18th October, referring to the protest of the orthodox Hindus at Poona against the Social Conference being held under the Congress pavilion, expresses disapproval of the protest, and observes that experienced Indian statesmen are decidedly of opinion that political and social reforms should go hand in hand. It is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail with the orthodox section of the Poona Hindu community and that they will soon withdraw their opposition.

National Congress and Social Conference.

## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

ODDH AKHBÁR.  
22nd October 1895.

7. Muhammad Said, Manager of a School at Mecca, contributes an article to the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 22nd October, in which, referring to the want of good drinkable water, food, &c., and other discomforts which Indian pilgrims bound to Mecca experience in quarantine at Kamran, suggests to make Aden or Jeddah the quarantine station for Indian pilgrims to Mecca in place of Kamran.

complains that it is the fault of the pilgrims themselves if their inconveniences at Kamran have not been removed yet. In pursuance of the complaint of Maulvi Rafi-ud-din to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, the Porte had deputed a Turkish Pasha to Mecca this year to make inquiries into the grievances of the pilgrims and report them to His Majesty. A public proclamation was made by the Pasha at Mecca asking the pilgrims to represent their grievances to him, either in writing or orally, and in any language they knew. But though the pilgrims were loud in their complaints of their sufferings at Kamran, not one of them took the trouble to bring them to the notice of the Pasha. However, if the Indian Government has any regard for the well-being and comfort of its Musalmán subjects proceeding on pilgrimage to Mecca, it had better agree to permit 10 days' quarantine for them at Aden, where they will get good water and every other necessary of life, besides being well looked after by British officers and Indian employes there. Failing Aden, even Jeddah will be a far better place than the nasty island of Kamran for the detention of the pilgrims in quarantine.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.  
15th October 1895.

8. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th October, says, on the authority of a correspondent, that poverty is spreading like an epidemic in this country. Hundreds, nay thousands, of pale, emaciated beggars of all ages are to be seen strolling

about the streets of such large towns as Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Lucknow, &c., piteously begging for a piece of bread to sustain their sinking life. There are a lot of persons among these beggars who belong to noble, respectable families, but their straitened circumstances have compelled them to take to ignoble beggary. The sight of these wretches involuntarily moves one to pity. The writer wonders why the All-merciful and Omniscient Lord continues to see the most harrowing distress of the Indian people *unmoved*. Most of the crimes committed here have their origin in the extreme want and penury of the people. The well-wishers of India ought to devise some means for giving employment to the millions of the starving Indians who are constrained to seek relief from unbearable hunger in the commission of crimes; failing this they might, as the last resource, memorialize the British Government to deport a number of the most indigent persons among them to some one of its many waste islands and employ them there on cultivation. This forced emigration will no doubt be most distasteful to them, but it will enable them to keep the wolf from the door.

Poverty in India.

HINDUSTÁN.  
17th October 1895.

9. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 17th October, referring to the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cadell as an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, observes that the promotion is no adequate reward for the ability and shrewdness with which he has performed the onerous duties of Lieutenant-Governor during the time he has held the reins of the Government of the United Provinces. The Barons of Oudh, the nobility, the gentry and the populace of the North-Western Provinces have had good cause to be satisfied with his administration. His relations with the members of his Council have been all that could be desired. No branch of the public service has had occasion to complain of the treatment accorded to it by him. The

Appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cadell as an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.



Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cadell has completed 33 years' service, and even his juniors already hold better appointments than he. It is to be hoped that he will soon be made an Ordinary Member of the Viceroy's Council or appointed the Chief Commissioner of Burma, Assam or the Central Provinces.

10. The *Mufid-i-Ām* (Agra), of the 10th October, received on the 18th idem, highly praising the Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cadell for his wisdom, administrative capacity, sense of justice and extreme courtesy, expresses its joy at the visit which

The Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cadell.

His Honor paid to the meeting which the Muhammadan employés at Government House, Naini Tal, held there to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet: and prays for his prosperity and enjoyment of good health for a long time to come.

MUFID-I-ĀM.  
10th October 1895.

11. The *Faryād-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 15th October, giving the substance of the proclamation issued by the Panjáb Government forbidding landholders, cultivators and other persons to supply provisions to, or do any work for, any officer in camp gratis, observes that the proclamation is a good

Supply of provisions to camps of officers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

indication of the great sympathy and love of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb for the people. It is to be hoped that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces does not yield the palm to Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick in the milk of human kindness and will see his way to issuing a similar proclamation. There is reason to think that greater oppression is practised in these Provinces in connection with the supply of provisions to the camps of officers on tour than in any other province. Here is an instance of such oppression in the Muttra district which has been brought to the editor's notice by a trustworthy eye-witness. A Tahsildár was out in camp and about Rs. 10 worth of provisions were supplied by shop-keepers for his kitchen. On their asking for the price due to them, he accused them of having supplied bad attar which spoilt his food and fined them Rs. 5 each! In case of default of the payment of the fines they were threatened with a week's imprisonment! They were let off on their abandoning their claim to the amount due to them by the Tahsildár. It is simply impossible that poor cultivators and other such persons should have the courage to demand payment for things supplied or services rendered if such tyranny is exercised by the subordinate native officers. The less said of the high-handed proceedings of the European officers the better. If a European officer's khánsáma (butler) does not get any presents and is not supplied the things he wants free, he brings the Tahsildár, the tahsíl peons and the landholders into trouble by spoiling the milk, required for the Officer's tea, by mixing salt or alum with it. There is no end to the troubles and sufferings of the cultivators and labourers during the tour season. The former are deprived of their fodder and wood which they can ill spare, and have to neglect their work; while the latter being constantly pressed into service are unable to earn their livelihood. Such a system of tyranny and oppression could not be expected to obtain even under a most barbarous Government. The Lieutenant-Governor should spare no pains to remedy the evil.

FARYĀD-I-HIND.  
15th October 1895.

12. A correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Alam* (Meerut), of the 15th October, says that when an offence cognizable by the police is committed at a village, the aggrieved person accompanied by the chaukidár goes to the police station to make a report. They have to narrate the events to

Report of cognizable offences at the police stations.

the sentry on duty, the head-muharrir and the officer in charge in order, such narration taking not less than half an hour. Another half hour is spent in making the necessary entries in the check-book, the general and special diaries and other registers; and the officers and constables ordered to proceed to the village to make a local investigation take at least another half hour in making their preparations for the journey. In this way at least one and a half hours elapse between the arrival of the complainant and the departure of the investigating officer, while only the time of the arrival of the complainant is noted in the diaries and the investigating officer is shown as having immediately departed. Thus the time noted in the diaries is wrong, being one and a half hours earlier than the actual time, and consequently wrong time has to be recorded with reference to reports subsequently made the

AKHBĀR-I-ĀLAM.  
15th October 1895.



same day. One false entry, therefore, necessitates other false entries. And the practice, besides being objectionable in itself, tends to demoralize the police. In the report of a cognizable offence the time when the report is recorded should be mentioned and the exact time of the departure of the investigating officer be subsequently noted in the diary. The Inspector-General of Police should give his attention to the matter.

POLICE NEWS.  
16th October 1895.

13. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 16th October, says that anthropometry, which Government has introduced (in jails) for identifying criminals, is not likely to give perfect satisfaction, there being certain inherent defects in the system. The measurement of a member of one's body taken

at one time cannot be expected to do for identifying him during the rest of his life. It is also quite possible that the measurements of some or most of the members of one's body may after the lapse of time be found to be identical with those of another man. In such a case a man without any previous conviction might be taken for some old criminal who had been convicted once or more than once before, and be punished as such. The writer would, therefore, prefer that instead of the measuring of the limbs, &c., of criminals, complete photographs may be taken of them and kept in the district courts for reference and identification. A photograph carefully taken will not be spoilt for 20 or 25 years. Anthropometry may, but photography cannot, fail or mislead in identification. In Bombay the practice of photographing notoriously bad characters and even the drivers of hackey-carriages, most of whom are generally scoundrels, has been in vogue long since.

POLICE NEWS.  
16th October 1895.

14. A correspondent of the same paper, observing that of all the duties of the police the most onerous and risky is the capture of dakaits, suggests that those police officers who distinguish themselves in that work ought to be rewarded in some better way than the mere conferment of a title.

Suggestion to give some substantial rewards to police officers distinguishing themselves in capturing dakaits.

FARYAD-I-HIND.  
15th October 1895.

15. The *Faryad-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 15th October, referring, on the authority of the *Akhbar-i-Am* of Lahore, to a memorial submitted by the Pryagwals to Government protesting against the introduction of the Lodging-House Act at Allahabad, observes that when the Act was upon the tapis the *Hulat-i-Hind*, which has ceased publication since, entered a strong protest against the measure in vain. It is difficult to understand why the Act has been introduced at Allahabad, but not at Hardwar, Muttra, Benares and Gaya, which, like Allahabad, are visited by an immense number of Hindu pilgrims every year. Nothing could be more objectionable on the part of Government than to make invidious distinctions.

Introduction of the Lodging-House Act at Allahabad.

FARYAD-I-HIND.  
15th October 1895.

16. The same paper, in continuation of its previous article against the municipal commissioners at Allahabad (see the Selections from the Vernacular Newspapers, No. 40 of 1895, page 495, paragraph 22), observes that, if they had clearly explained the evil consequences of the establishment of a new general slaughter-house, the President of the Municipal Board and the Local Government would have given up the idea. The old slaughter-houses could have been brought under the operation of the revised rules without any difficulty. A portion of the revenue which the Board realizes from the people by cutting their throats has been wasted, Government and Mr. Bird have been brought into disrepute, the people have been unable to obtain meat, and the Tahsildar and the Naib-Tahsildar have had to divert their attention from the performance of their proper duties to providing a supply of meat to the public. The Municipal Commissioners, who are ready to support every proposal emanating from the President, are responsible for all these things. They have involved the citizens into heavy debt by forcing the unnecessary water-works on them against their will. They are causing unnecessary hardship to the Prayagwals by getting the Lodging-House Act introduced into Allahabad. If the members persist in their present policy, the people will be obliged to apply for the discontinuance of local self-government.

Municipal administration at Allahabad.



17. The same paper, referring to a recent murder committed in a village on the other side of the Jamna in the Allahabad district, complains that cases of murder and other serious crimes have much increased during the last two years, though convictions are comparatively large in that district.

Increase of serious crimes and exception taken to the proceedings of a Deputy Collector in a revenue case, Allahabad.

The increase of crime is probably due to the circumstance that the real culprits are not always brought to justice, or are leniently dealt with, or that the police are incompetent and corrupt. In a revenue case pending before a Deputy Collector, one or two of the several defendants are reported to have supported the plaintiff in their written statements, but still the Court dismissed the suit. The question is how far the proceeding of the Deputy Collector was legal.

FARYAD-I-HIND.  
15th October 1895.

18. The *Bundelkhand Punch* (Jhānsi), of the 15th October, in its local news columns, complains that a tahsíl chaprási caught a Kahár and desired to take him to the tahsíl to do some work. The man objected, saying that he was a pankha coolie at the railway station. On this the chaprási struck him with shoes and forcibly took him to the tahsíl, where he appealed to the jamadár, who ordered him to be beaten more. Has Government empowered chaprásis to press men into service in this way?

Impressment of a man by a tahsíl chaprási at Jhānsi.

BUNDELKHAND  
PUNCH.  
15th October 1895.

19. The Bilhaur correspondent of the *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th October, complains that, though wild boars commit fearful ravages on crops at Bilhaur, licenses for arms are given with great stinginess, such licenses being held at present by two persons only in the whole town. Applications for the grant of licenses are made in vain, and the boars continue to commit depredations in the fields, sometimes causing loss of human lives as well. The District Magistrate ought to see to the matter.

Need for freer issue of licenses for arms at Bilhaur.

CAWNPORE  
GAZETTE.  
15th October 1895.

20. The *Ants-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th October, in giving an account of the travels which its editor recently made in Oudh, says that he found the management of the police at the Railway Station, Hardoi, to be unsatisfactory, the passengers finding much difficulty in buying tickets, and being also treated with severity in other matters. There is no Munisfi at Sandila, though it is a large town, and the people have to resort to the Munisfi at Bilgram for filing civil suits, to their great inconvenience. While at Lucknow the editor heard complaints regarding the Jubilee High School there, it being alleged that the moral conduct of the boys is not well cared for or regulated. The conservancy and lighting arrangements in the town in general can hardly be said to be satisfactory, while they are extremely bad in certain parts. The people generally complain of a Bráhmaṇ member of the Municipal Board, who causes them much trouble in the matter of granting permission to build or repair houses.

Remarks on the conservancy and other matters in certain towns in Oudh.

ANTS-I-HIND.  
16th October 1895.

21. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th October, states that about a fortnight ago some ten or twelve armed men forcibly entered the house of a *bonia* at nightfall, in a village near Sambhal, district Moradabad, and ill-treating him and his wife with a view to compel them to point them out their property, carried away everything they could lay their hands on. The offenders are still at large. It is said they also injured one or two persons with small shot from their guns.

A dakaiti in Sambhal, district Moradabad.

SITÁRA-I-HIND.  
20th October 1895.

22. The *Rohilkhand Gazette* (Bareilly), of the 16th October, speaks in very high terms of Mr. Mulock, the Collector of Sháhjahánpur, representing him as a model district officer. Sháhjahánpur abounded in bad characters, thieves and robbers when he took charge of it. But he was soon able to rid the district of them by requiring them to furnish security for good conduct and sending them to the jail in case of default. During his absence on leave bad characters again assembled in large numbers at Sháhjahánpur and oppressed

Mr. Mulock, District Magistrate of Sháhjahánpur.

ROHILKHAND  
GAZETTE.  
16th October 1895.



the people. But the mere report of Mr. Mulock's approaching return has been a signal for them to disperse.

HINDUSTANI.  
16th October 1895.

23. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 16th October, states that the authorities should make a thorough inquiry into the quarrel between the sepoys and the police at Benares. The editor has received several letters from Benares, in one of which Khan Bahadur Ali Jan, the Kotwál, has been praised to the skies, the whole town being represented to have been saved by his prompt action from plunder by the sepoys. In another letter the entire blame is laid at the door of the police. It appears from the *Pioneer* that the police knew that an attack would be made on them by the sepoys, and that they had collected the city *badmáshes* (bad characters) to meet the attack. The question is, if the police expected an attack, why did they not give previous notice to the District Magistrate? Again if the police availed themselves of the aid of *badmáshes*, they were guilty of a serious crime for which they ought to be severely punished. If the sepoys carried only small sticks, plainly they had no intention to fight with the police. Probably they came simply to remonstrate with the police for the ill-treatment which one of their comrades had received at the hands of the latter. The Kotwál appears to have been rather over-hasty in ordering the police to fire on the sepoys. He might have ordered the gates of the kotwáli to be closed and given information to the authorities by telephone. The ill-feeling existing between the police and the sepoys at Benares cannot be too deeply regretted.

Benares riot.

SAJJAN VINOD.  
20th October 1895.

24. The *Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 20th October, states that there were serious riots between the police and the sepoys both at Benares and Allahabad (*sic*). The sepoys of the 18th Bengal Infantry assisted by the city *badmáshes* attacked the kotwáli, which caused a general panic in the town. The military officers appeared on the scene in time and induced the sepoys to return to their lines. Several policemen and two sepoys were wounded. The simultaneous occurrence of such outbreaks at two large towns is not a good omen. The Government seat had better be removed from Allahabad to Agra. At Benares the people were reminded of the Mutiny. All the shops were closed, several of them having been plundered. The police fired on the sepoys, several of whom were killed and many others wounded. Government should be on its guard and severely punish the rioters.

The same.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

MIHR-I-NIMROZ.  
14th October 1895.

25. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th October, publishes a communication purporting to be the opinion of the Pleaders' Association at Bijnor regarding the Legal Practitioners Act Amendment Bill. Section 36 of the Act already makes provision against the practice of tout-ing. If there have been few prosecutions under that section, the natural presumption is that there have been few offences, and not that the law is inadequate to deal with such offences. The Bill is open to two very serious objections. *First*, the empowering of the Sessions Judge and the Commissioner to suspend or dismiss a pleader, mukhtár or revenue agent will deprive these legal practitioners of all their liberty and thereby render them unfit to protect the interests of their clients in a satisfactory manner. If a pleader himself gets into trouble, he will be unable to defend himself owing to anxiety and care, and other pleaders will decline to accept a brief on his behalf for fear of incurring the displeasure of the authorities. *Secondly*, when a pleader is accused of accepting business through a person who is known to be an habitual tout, the pleader will have to prove that he did not know that the man was a tout. The throwing of the burden of proof on the pleader is opposed to the principles of law. The burden ought to lie on the accuser. If the Bill is passed in its present shape, the legal practitioners, who have many enemies among litigants and are an eye-sore to the police, will be liable to be brought into trouble at any moment. Hence the Bill should be modified, the High Court alone being empowered to suspend or dismiss a legal practitioner, especially as his appointment rests with that Court. Moreover, a list of the habitual law-touts in each district should be prepared and put up at the doors of every Court in that district.

Legal Practitioners Act Amendment Bill.



## IV.—RAILWAY.

26. The Najibabad correspondent of the *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th

RAHBAR.  
8th October 1895.

Detention of passengers from Aligarh at Chandausi, who have to travel in an up-train on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line.

October, complains that the passengers arriving at Chandausi from Aligarh by any train are able at once to resume their journey to Bareilly by a down-train within half an hour or so of their arrival, but that those among them who desire to go to Moradabad or any other station in that direction by an up-train have to wait at Chandausi for several hours to their great inconvenience. The mail and the two passenger trains arrive at Chandausi from Aligarh at 2-22', 5-15' and 16-25' respectively, and the passengers arriving by those trains are detained for 6 hours and 10 minutes, 3 hours and 25 minutes and 5 hours and 53 minutes respectively before resuming their journey by an up-train. This is really a very unsatisfactory state of things. As the railway time-table is about to be revised, it may be hoped that the opportunity will be taken to provide for the passengers of at least one of the three Aligarh trains being able to resume their journey by an up-train without detention at Chandausi.

27. A correspondent of the *Yaganah* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 8th October,

YAGANAH.  
20th October 1895.

Exclusion of passengers from the passengers' shed at the Sirhind station at night.

received on the 20th idem, says that he lately arrived at the Sirhind station on the North-Western Railway at night. He desired to wait at the passengers' shed during the night, as he was unable to get a conveyance or even a coolie at the time. But the railway employes forcibly turned him out of the shed. He went to a sarai close by, carrying his heavy luggage in the best way he could. But the sarai-keeper declined to open the gate at night, and therefore the writer had to pass the night outside the sarai. To add to his sufferings there was a shower of rain. He entreated the railway employes to permit him to place his luggage in the shed in order to protect it from rain, but they were inexorable. It would be well if the railway employes were told by their superiors to show some indulgence to passengers under such circumstances.

28. The *Rohilkhand Gazette* (Bareilly), of the 16th October, publishes a communication from a correspondent, who had occasion to

ROHILKHAND  
GAZETTE.  
16th October 1895.

Alleged misconduct of two native railway officials on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line.

travel on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line from Tilhar to Bareilly on the 2nd idem in the afternoon. During his journey he found Babu Lachhmi Narain, the second guard, who was seated in the brake-van, misbehaving himself in a most shameful manner. People working in the fields close by were abused by him in very obscene language. He made indecent gestures, going the length of exposing his private parts and spitting on men who happened to be very close to the train. The writer also complains that Babu Bhagwati Prasad, ticket-collector at the Moradabad station, is accustomed to abuse and assault passengers.

## V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

29. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th October, complains that the *Nai Sarak*,

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.  
15th October 1895.

Local affairs, Cawnpore.

or new road, at Cawnpore is not watered at all, and that so much dust rises in the evening there that passers-by look like "grey monkeys." Is this the outcome of the construction of the water-works in the town?

Gambling is in full swing, there being hardly a muhalla where several parties of gamblers are not to be seen. In several parts of the town gambling was this year commenced as early as the *Dasahra* festival.

Some bad characters severely beat a Bengali student and another person at Patkapur. Surely these rogues require a good lesson. The Municipal Board has doubled the (licence?) tax on the firm of Sukru Mal and Raghunath Das: this is due to a personal grudge, which ill becomes the Board.

30. The *Faryad-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 15th October, complains that

FARYAD I-HIND.  
15th October 1895.

Monkeys at Allahabad.

monkeys have largely increased at the Allahabad city, destroying the tiled roofs of houses and even attacking people. It is high time that the brutes should be captured and sent to Chitrakot or Shiurajpur, a portion of



the cost being realized from the citizens, if necessary. The members of the Municipal Board, who are notoriously apathetic and indifferent to the public interests, could hardly be expected to take any action in the matter. The Allahabad community however look to their present experienced and sympathetic Collector for placing a movement on foot for the purpose.

BUNDELKHAND  
PUNCH.  
15th October 1895,

31. The *Bundelkhand Punch* (Jhānsi), of the 15th October, refers to a temperance meeting held at the City High School, Jhānsi, on the 5th idem, speeches being made by the Revd. Kearsey, Babu Kali Prosanno Biswas and Babu Piare Mohan. A temperance association was organised, the Revd. Kearsey being appointed President, Babu Basant Kumar Sanial Vice-President, and Babu Kali Prosanno Biswas Secretary.

ALMORA AKHBAR,  
19th October 1895,

32. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 19th October, in its local news columns, complains that gambling was largely carried on in the Lala Bazar during the Divali with the connivance of the police, the mahājans or money-lenders readily making advances to the gamblers.

ALLAHABAD : } PRIYA DAS, M.A.,  
The 26th Oct, 1895. } Govt. Reporter on the Ver. Press for the N.-W. P. and Oudh.